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The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [denunciatio, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace. In a *denunciatio* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.* Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.* Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting duration. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIATOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO DENY. *v. a.* [denier, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.
2. To refuse; not to grant.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Gen.*

My young boy Hath an aspect of intercession, which Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Ah, charming fair, said I, How long can you my bliss and your's *deny*? *Dryden.*

3. To abnegate; to disown.
4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When St. Paul says, in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable: he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

TO DEOBSTRUCTION. *v. a.* [deobstruo, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstruendo* the pores of the body. *Moré's Antidote against Abscess.*

Such as carry off the feces and mucus, *deobstruendo* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

DEOBSTRUENT. *n. f.* [deobstruens, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All hopes are attenuating and *deobstruens*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DEODAND. *n. f.* [deodandum, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, fold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

TO DEOPPLATE. *v. a.* [de and *opplere*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPLATION. *n. f.* [from *deopplare*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deopplation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 21.*

DEOPPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *deopplare*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deopplative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

DEOSCULATION. *n. f.* [deosculatio, Latin.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillington.*

TO DEPAINT. *v. a.* [depeindre, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.
2. To describe.

He did unwilling worship to the saint, That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Such ladies fair would I *depaint* In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay's Pastorals.*

TO DEPART. *v. n.* [departs, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susan, vii.*

DEP

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way. *2 Kings v. 19.*

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Mat. xxviii.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shak. Henry V.*

Barbarossa stayed his course, and returned to Castronovum, whence, better appeased with presents, he *departed* out of that bay. *Knolle's History of the Turks.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone; Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son! *Dryden's Emili.*

No look, no last adieu! *2 Kings iii. 3.*

2. To desert from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esd. iii.*

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Jf. lxx. 13.*

5. To desert from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. To dye; to decess; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen. iii. 5. 18.*

Lord, now testeth thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Lu. xxix.*

As you with Christian peace to souls *departed*, Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had dispatch in private by the consul; You are will'd by him this evening To *depart* Rome. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* [partir, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to separate.

DEPART. *n. f.* [depart, French.]

1. The act of going away.
2. Death.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, To marry princess Marg'ret. *Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shak. H. VI.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Diid.*

DEPARTER. *n. f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT. *n. f.* [departement, French.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbutnot.*

DEPARTURE. *n. f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow, Who needs must know of her *departure*, and Do'st seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee By a sharp torture. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

What besides Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring, *Departure* from this happy place. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

2. Death; decess; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

DEPA'CENT. *adj.* [depa'cent, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

TO DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depa'scar*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depa'stured* the former. *Spenser's Ireland.*

TO DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [depaupero, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, Mortimer's Husbandry.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DEPECIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecito*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lensor, and are of a more *depecible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Eaton's Nat. H.*

DEP

TO DEPEINCT. *v. a.* [depeindre, French.] To depict; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser.*

The red rose medled with the white y fere, In either cheek *depeindeth* lively here. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

TO DEPEND. *v. n.* [dependeo, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd. Virg. En.*

There is a chain let down from Jove, So strong, that from the lower end, They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The direful monster was afar descry'd Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation; to live subject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft; And wit *depends* on dillatory time. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the curtesy of others, which may fall at a pinch. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be, you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause, And doubtful issue of misconstru'd laws. *Prior.*

4. **TO DEPEND UPON.** To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog, *Depend upon* it—he'll remain incoq. *Addison's Drum. Prol.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *dependent upon*. *Swift.*

5. To be in a state of dependance; to be at the discretion of others.

Be then desir'd Of fifty to disquantity your train; And the remainder, that shall still *depend*, To be such men as may bestow your age. *Shakspeare's Lear.*

6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*

DEPENDANCE. *n. f.* [from *depend*.]

DEPENDANCY. *n. f.* [from *depend*.]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighboring tree descending light, Like a large cluster of black grapes they show, And make a large *dependance* from the tough. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. Concantation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker, b. i. f. 4.*

They slept in peace by night, Secure of bread, as of returning light; And with such firm *dependance* on the day, That need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependancies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*.]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23.*

DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the gene-

DEP

ral *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

For a fix-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid fix thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his profelytes. *South.*

DEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *depend*, Latin.] This word, with *DEPENDENCY*, many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependancies*. *Collier on Privileges.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him Your sweet *dependancy*, and you shall find A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness, Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

At their sitting out they must have their commission, of letters patents from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependancy* upon the crown of England. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the subinary worlds, this earth, and its *dependancies*, which rose out of a chaos about fix thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Concantation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madnes hath the oddest frame of sense; Such a *dependancy* of thing on thing, As e'er I heard in madnes. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependance* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependance* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillington.*

DEPENDENT. *adj.* [dependens, Latin.] This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquises, and earls, which they must not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peucham on Blazoning.*

DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend*.] A dependant; one that responds on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect, To be *dependant* on a thing that leans? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

DEPERDITION. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm*.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

TO DEPHLEGM. *v. a.* [dephlegmo, low Latin.] To

TO DEPHLEGMATE. *v. a.* [from *dephlegmo*, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmated* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm*.] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

TO DEPICT. *v. a.* [depingo *depietum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor's Worthy Comm.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPICTORY. *n. f.* [de and *picus*, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *adj.* [de and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This